

[PRICE FOURPENCE.]

PUBLIC BALL TO SIR CHARLES
on his return to the colony.
At the **SYDNEY EXCHANGE**
TUESDAY, 22nd February, 188
COMMITTEE :
The Hon. Sir W. W. Barton The Hon. Dr.
The Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper George King,
The Hon. Sir John, Esq., M.P. The Hon. Dr.
The Hon. J. B. Darvall T. C. Brellatt,
Dr. Woolley John O'Neill
The Hon. J. J. Ward R. Brod

A. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
 T. A. Murray, Esq., M.P.
 W. Hong, Esq.
 T. H. Wong, F. L. S. Merc-
 weather
 M. Metcalfe, Esq.
 W. W. Billard, Esq.
 The Hon. Charles Cooper
 Saul Samuel, Esq.
 Chas. Irving, Esq.
 L. Carter, Esq.
 The Hon. John Robertson
 John Taylor, Esq.
 Samuel Lyons, Esq.
 Edward Flood, Esq., M.P.
 E. Manning, Esq.
 A. S. Leatham,
 The Hon. J. H.
 C. Kemp, Esq.
 George Macleod
 J. H. Williams
 George Thornt
 Henry Mort, A.
 Walter Flood,
 Edward Hill,
 J. V. Gorman
 Professor Pell
 John Smith, Esq.
 R. L. Jenkins
 The Hon. H. C.

J. Dyer, Esq.
A. Campbell, Esq.
D. Egan, Esq., M.P.
J. S. Willis, Esq.
E. Cox, Esq.
H. A. Allan, Esq.
The Hon. James Martin
D. Bell, Esq.
W. B. Tooth, Esq., M.P.
W. Windeyer, Esq.
John Richardson, Esq., M.P.
Applications for Tickets to be made to the
at the Sydney Exchange Rooms, on and after
14th instant.

OFFICE, a resolution, held
 100 percent of the bank
 cash next.
 ANY—
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 Company
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 1000 ended

Gentlemen's tickets, \$1 50.
 Ladies' ditto, 15c.
 A. HODGSON, } honorary
 R. SAMUEL, }

THE COMMITTEE OF THE PUBLIC
CHARLES NICHOLSON are requested to meet at the Sydney Exchange, T
 2 o'clock. Tickets obtainable until four
AFTERNOON.
 A. HODGSON, } Honorary
 S. SAMUEL, }
 Monday, February 21st.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JUSTICE
 The Gentlemen whose names are sub
 tituting the committee appointed to make ar

presenting Mr. Justice THERY with
memorial of the estimation in which he
fellow colonists, invite the co-operation of
carrying out this object, and request that as
paid to EDWARD SALAMON, Esq., Honorary
Wynnam, N.S.W.

The Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper
The Hon. John Hubert Plunkett, Q.C.
The Hon. John Hay
The Hon. E. Deas Thomson
The Hon. R. M. Isaacs
G. H. Deffell, Esq.
Sir Charles Nicholson, D.C.L.
The Hon. Edward Broadhurst, Q.C.
The Hon. James Martin, Q.C.

licensed by forties of street	The Hon. Edward was The Hon. James Macarthur Sir William Macarthur The Hon. F. L. S. Mewereth The Hon. J. B. Darvall, Q.C.
North.	Professor Woolley W. V. Wild, Esq., M.L.A. P. Fauvet, Esq., M.L.A. T. A. Murray, Esq., M.L.A. J. F. Hargrave, Esq. W. A. Purofy, Esq. C. W. Blakeney, Esq. George B. Simpson, Esq. W. W. Bilyard, Esq. John Williams, Esq. Gilbert Wright
Pianos et.	
ometer, and Royal watches, -Watch-	

James Greer, Esq., Cong.
Samuel North, Esq., W. P. M.
M. E. Murnin, Esq.
Alexander Campbell, Esq.
Edward Salmon, Esq.
George McLeay, Esq., M. L. A.
Hon. R. J. Want
Hon. Robert Johnson
Augustus Carter, Esq.
Jeremiah Donovan, Esq.
Adam Wilson, Esq.
James Schoenberg, Esq.
Charles Kemp, Esq.
J. V. Gorman, Esq.
Edw Manning, Esq.

Rev. R. Allwood
F. W. Meymott, Esq.
Thomas Weendon, Esq.
Hon. W. Bland
Hon. Isidore Blake
**GEORGE R. SIMPSON,
JAMES GREER,**

PUBLIC DINNER to MR. JUSTICE
take place on **THURSDAY**, the 1st Mar-
ch, each, may be obtained on or before Wed-
nesday the 23rd inst.; from Mr. G. R. SIMPSON,
103, Elizabeth-street; from Mr. JAMES GREER,
North-place; or from any member of the
Most positively no tickets will be issued after that
date.

**GEORGE R. SIMPSON,
JAMES GREER,**

JAMES GREER, } Hon.
The Sub-committee are requested to
Francis' Chambers, THIS AFTERNOON, at
o'clock.

**GEORGE B. SIMPSON,
JAMES GREER,**

THE Committee of the Public Hall &
Nicholson will **MEET THIS DAY**
February 21st, at the Sydney Exchange Room
to 5 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving
for Tickets.

**ARTHUR HODGSON,
S. SAMUEL,**

GLENFIELD, near Liverpool—Good
for the use of cattle and horses, with
grass, and good water. Any number can
Apply to WILLIAM BENMORE, on the spot.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. EMANUEL has RETIRED
Windsor, Thursday, February 17th.

MESSRS. J. and M. EMANUEL, 17th,
established in Sydney 1848; 188, George

LIQUID CEMENT for the TROTTING
relief. Sold, in bottles, and prepared
EMANUEL, dentist, George-street North.

TEETH and STUMPS EXTRACTED,
facility: children's teeth regulated.

IF YOU REQUIRE ARTIFICIAL TEETH
Messrs. EMANUEL, dentists. Their pr
of fixing artificial teeth is acknowledged to
the colony. Address 183, George-street
Hunter-street.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES
Home, Point Piper Road, Paddington.
WEST continue to receive a limited number
moderate terms.

WILLIAM JENNINGS Surgical Instru
and Bandage Maker, No. 37, George

**PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG
LADIES.** CAMBRIDGE ROAD, HUNTER

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.—The **STUDENTS** of each placed in the First Classes of the Divinity and Class Lects in Michaelmas Term, a Awarded with the College terms, is awarded the following Special Prize (particulars whereof see the Calendar) will the same time.

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Company.

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The M. T. C. Divinity Prize for Junior Bachelors
The Alarum and Johnson Divinity Prize for
the second and third years.
The Chief Justice's Modern History Prize for
graduate Students.
The English Verse Prize (given by the
Master of the Sydney Grammar School) for
Undergraduate Students.

HENRY J. HOSE, M.A.

LYCEUM SCHOOL.—Mr. CREWEN
that large house in Bathurst-street,
owned by Mr. Rattray, is prepared to re-
ceive scholars. The education of Day scholars is
by the neglecting, notwithstanding the
of eleven years.

Mr. Crookey will give assiduous superintending preparation, and exerts care at all times to his pupils "sane mens in corpore sano." Terms, 60 guineas; and weekly board annuum—to be paid in advance. Apply for further particulars to Mr. C. Bathurst-street, W. of St. Paul's.

man, servant to Mr. Watts, who saw the
 but made no attempt to rescue the drowning
 known to be a good swimmer. The
 was a married man, and the father of one
 widow is left quite unprovided for, and
 means to bury her deceased husband.

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MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.									
DIARY.									
February		Sun		Mon		Tues		Wed	
Day		Date		Date		Date		Date	
21	Monday	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MIDNIGHT—Last quarter, 23rd instant, 11h. 36m. 25 a.m.									
GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.									
SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.									
Dist.	Stations.	Pass	Mail	Passenger	Mail	Pass	Mail	Passenger	Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	6-50	10	2-10	4-35	5-55	8-15	10-15	11-15
1	Wentworth	6-55	10-15	2-15	4-40	6-00	8-20	10-20	11-20
2	Penrith	7-00	10-20	2-20	4-45	6-05	8-25	10-25	11-25
3	Wentworth	7-05	10-25	2-25	4-50	6-10	8-30	10-30	11-30
4	Wentworth	7-10	10-30	2-30	4-55	6-15	8-35	10-35	11-35
5	Wentworth	7-15	10-35	2-35	5-00	6-20	8-40	10-40	11-40
6	Wentworth	7-20	10-40	2-40	5-05	6-25	8-45	10-45	11-45
7	Wentworth	7-25	10-45	2-45	5-10	6-30	8-50	10-50	11-50
8	Wentworth	7-30	10-50	2-50	5-15	6-35	8-55	10-55	11-55
9	Wentworth	7-35	10-55	2-55	5-20	6-40	9-00	11-00	12-00
10	Wentworth	7-40	11-00	3-00	5-25	6-45	9-05	11-05	12-05
11	Wentworth	7-45	11-05	3-05	5-30	6-50	9-10	11-10	12-10
12	Wentworth	7-50	11-10	3-10	5-35	6-55	9-15	11-15	12-15
13	Wentworth	7-55	11-15	3-15	5-40	7-00	9-20	11-20	12-20
14	Wentworth	8-00	11-20	3-20	5-45	7-05	9-25	11-25	12-25
15	Wentworth	8-05	11-25	3-25	5-50	7-10	9-30	11-30	12-30
16	Wentworth	8-10	11-30	3-30	5-55	7-15	9-35	11-35	12-35
17	Wentworth	8-15	11-35	3-35	6-00	7-20	9-40	11-40	12-40
18	Wentworth	8-20	11-40	3-40	6-05	7-25	9-45	11-45	12-45
19	Wentworth	8-25	11-45	3-45	6-10	7-30	9-50	11-50	12-50
20	Wentworth	8-30	11-50	3-50	6-15	7-35	9-55	11-55	12-55
21	Wentworth	8-35	11-55	3-55	6-20	7-40	10-00	12-00	1-00
22	Wentworth	8-40	12-00	4-00	6-25	7-45	10-05	12-05	1-05
23	Wentworth	8-45	12-05	4-05	6-30	7-50	10-10	12-10	1-10
24	Wentworth	8-50	12-10	4-10	6-35	7-55	10-15	12-15	1-15
25	Wentworth	8-55	12-15	4-15	6-40	8-00	10-20	12-20	1-20
26	Wentworth	9-00	12-20	4-20	6-45	8-05	10-25	12-25	1-25
27	Wentworth	9-05	12-25	4-25	6-50	8-10	10-30	12-30	1-30
28	Wentworth	9-10	12-30	4-30	6-55	8-15	10-35	12-35	1-35
29	Wentworth	9-15	12-35	4-35	7-00	8-20	10-40	12-40	1-40
30	Wentworth	9-20	12-40	4-40	7-05	8-25	10-45	12-45	1-45
31	Wentworth	9-25	12-45	4-45	7-10	8-30	10-50	12-50	1-50
32	Wentworth								

February

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
21	Moon—Last quarter, 3 46; full, 10 11	10 23	11 41	12 59	2 17	3 35	4 53
22	Moon—Last quarter, 2 48; full, 11 26	26 am.					

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Panor Mail	Panorger	Mail	
Miles	Lane—	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
1	Newtown	6:50	10 0	4:53	3:43
2	Berrybrook	6:57	10 7	4:57	3:47
3	Newcastle	7:04	10 14	5:04	3:54
4	Wentworth	7:11	10 21	5:11	4:01
5	Ashfield	7:18	10 28	5:18	4:08
6	Burnwood	7:25	10 35	5:25	4:15
7	Blackburn	7:32	10 42	5:32	4:22
8	West Maitland	7:39	10 49	5:39	4:29
9	Parramatta	7:46	10 56	5:46	4:36
10	Ryde	7:53	11 03	5:53	4:43
11	Campanella	8:00	11 10	6:00	4:50
12	Liverpool	8:07	11 17	6:07	4:57
13	Campbellton	8:14	11 24	6:14	5:04

CAMPBELLTON STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mail	Panor Mail	Panorger	Mail
Miles	Lane—	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
1	Newtown	7:55	10 0	4:53	3:43
2	Berrybrook	8:02	10 7	4:57	3:47
3	Newcastle	8:09	10 14	5:04	3:54
4	Wentworth	8:16	10 21	5:11	4:01
5	Ashfield	8:23	10 28	5:18	4:08
6	Burnwood	8:30	10 35	5:25	4:15
7	Blackburn	8:37	10 42	5:32	4:22
8	West Maitland	8:44	10 49	5:39	4:29
9	Parramatta	8:51	10 56	5:46	4:36
10	Ryde	8:58	11 03	5:53	4:43
11	Campanella	9:05	11 10	6:00	4:50
12	Liverpool	9:12	11 17	6:07	4:57
13	Campbellton	9:19	11 24	6:14	5:04

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Down Trains will leave Sydney at 8:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m., and 5 p.m.
For Parramatta and Campbellton.
Up Trains will leave Campbellton for Sydney at 8:15 a.m., 4:15 p.m., and 6:45 p.m.; from Parramatta 9:30 a.m., 5:30 p.m., and 5:45 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Train.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains	Sunday Trains
Miles	Lane—	a.m.	p.m.
1	Newcastle	7:00	3:30
2	Honeysuckle Point	7:08	3:38
3	North Shields	7:16	3:46
4	Heatham	7:24	3:54
5	East Maitland	7:32	4:02
6	West Maitland	7:40	4:10
7	Parramatta	7:48	4:18
8	Ryde	7:56	4:26
9	Campanella	8:04	4:34
10	Liverpool	8:12	4:42
11	Campbellton	8:20	4:50

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains	Sunday Trains
Miles	Lane—	a.m.	p.m.
1	West Maitland	8:00	4:10
2	East Maitland	8:08	4:18
3	Heatham	8:16	4:26
4	North Shields	8:24	4:34
5	Honeysuckle Point	8:32	4:42
6	Newcastle	8:40	4:50
7	Parramatta	8:48	4:58
8	Ryde	8:56	5:06
9	Campanella	9:04	5:14
10	Liverpool	9:12	5:22
11	Campbellton	9:20	5:30

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; no necessity for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1859.

An important question has been raised in the trial of Captain Lex for assault. Being a foreigner he claims that the jury should have been composed half of aliens and half of British subjects. This right is secured to foreigners by the laws of England, and results from that tenderness for strangers which ought always to distinguish a commercial, not to say a Christian country. The suspicion of partiality and oppression is obviated by permitting the accused to be judged by persons in the same civil condition as himself. This protection is the more powerful, since it is requisite by our laws to have the consent of all the jurors in a verdict of guilty. We are not aware of any theoretical or open political or social reasons to oppose to this claim in the colonies of Great Britain. Aliens are more commonly found, and a greater number in proportion are brought under the jurisdiction of our Courts. Nor can we see that the prejudices against foreigners are less powerful in colonies than in the fatherland. Unfortunately, what was the result of ignorance, bigotry, and isolation.

Our readers will remember that some time ago one of the Courts of a neighbouring colony was involved in a similar difficulty. A foreigner was on his trial who demanded this privilege of an alien. No foreigners could be found but natives of the Celestial empire. Ignorant of the language and terrified at the honour, they were marched into the Court, and had not the slightest hesitation in pronouncing the culprit "Not guilty," so soon as they had the happiness of declaring that this service was all that was required of them.

In discussing the objection raised, we presume it will be necessary to revert to the legal history of this colony, and to ascertain how far the laws by which we are governed are affected by the peculiarities of its original constitution. The Courts of Justice were established originally in this country in the 27th Geo. 3. The preamble of the Act is as follows:—"Whereas it will be found necessary that a Civil Government should be established, and that a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction should also be established, with authority to proceed in a more summary way than is used in this realm, according to the known and established laws thereof." The Act then authorized the erection of a Court to try outrages and misbehaviours, and committed in the realm would be treason, or misdemeanor thereof—felony, or misdemeanour. This Court was called "The Court of Criminal Jurisdiction." It was composed of seven military officers, of whom the Judge-Advocate was one. It could only assemble on the summons of the Governor. His precept determined who should sit, and thus regulated the jury. The powers of the grand jury devolved upon the Judge-Advocate, who framed the indictments, and determined beforehand the probability of guilt. Thus he sat in a cause of which he had already judged. The prosecutor conducted his own case, and the witnesses were examined in open court, the accused being unassisted by counsel. Nor was unanimity in the jury required. Five voices in seven were necessary in capital cases to authorize an immediate execution of sentence. The Judge-Advocate deliberated with his co-jurors in secret, and the Court was opened only when they had agreed in their verdict, and determined upon the sentence.

In 1823 the British Government superseded this tribunal, and enacted a law for the better administration of justice in New South Wales, and for the better government thereof. The old military Judge-Advocate's Court was abolished, and a Supreme Court erected for the trial of civil as well as criminal causes. The military jury was still retained, but the proceedings were regulated by the forms of ordinary civil tribunals. The continuance of the system of military juries was rigorously opposed in Parliament. Sir JAMES MACINTOSH moved that "a jury of twelve" should be substituted in the clause for "a military jury," and in this he was seconded by Mr. WILKINSON, but the proposition was defeated by a majority of eleven. Mr. CANNING recommended a compromise between the friends and opponents of the measure by limiting its operation to five years,* namely, 1828.

* West's "History of Tasmania" vol. 1.

pon the establishment of the Supreme Court in 1828, an important question was raised, in relation to the construction of juries. The magistrates of New South Wales were required to go twice for the non-issue of a subpoena to the sheriff to summon a jury. The rule was made absolute, and Mr. Justice FORBES decided at the magistrates desired their commission from the King, and not from the British Parliament; that their functions and obligations were not settled by the common law—that these were not mentioned in the Act of Parliament recently passed, and therefore were not taken away by the Act. Thus the military jury in the Supreme Court, and petty jurors in Quarter Sessions sat simultaneously. When the term appointed to the Constitutional Act expired, great efforts were made to obtain what were called "free institutions"—chiefly trial by jury. These efforts were unavailing. But the British Legislature, in the Act of 1828, after establishing a military jury, authorised the substitution of magistrates in the absence of military officers, and empowered the local Legislature to institute trial by jury under such limits as might be deemed meet. This Act of Parliament expressly took away the common law right alleged by Mr. Justice FORBES, and confided to the local Legislature the construction of juries thereafter. Thus without impeaching the soundness of the decision of Judge FORBES, setting it aside by special enactment. In 1829, an ordinance was passed in New South Wales establishing trial by jury in civil cases. This was itself a most important concession, inasmuch as it made the officers of the Government practically responsible to the Courts, and several instances occurred in which damages were given for the abuse of power. In 1833, trial by civil jury in criminal cases was permitted; the accused being allowed to have a military jury upon demand. Many emancipists were made eligible as jurors, and much animosity was excited. A gentleman addressed the Judge from the box before he was sworn, and asked "if he was expected to deliver a verdict with twice-convicted felons?" He replied, "on bail for horse stealing." He was immediately acquitted another charged with cattle-stealing, but on afterwards convicted himself of stealing. A return to a "Summons of Jurors" in one instance was "hanged," and in another "transported for life." The movement was, however, in the right direction, and when, in consequence of great complaints, Governor BOURKE took the opinion of the judges and the law officers of the Crown as to the operation of civil juries, their replies were upon the whole highly satisfactory. Various alterations of the jury law have been made, comprehending matters of detail, but these are beside our purpose at present. The general principle, however, that the claim made by Captain King, and probably sustained, that the Colonies were not bound by the laws of England, has been disturbed by the abnormal circumstances under which this colony was founded, and by the intervention of Parliamentary law, which has expressly set aside the law of England. Whatever amendments of the law have subsequently occurred, they could not, except by repealing the Act of Parliament, enable us to appeal successfully to the laws of England. Thus, although it may be shown that by English law a foreigner is entitled to be tried by a jury consisting half of aliens, this as well as other privileges has been swept away by the course of previous legislation. The property of restoring this privilege is another thing. Whether substantial justice would be promoted may be doubtful, but it would be more certain to do so, if the law were in favour there would be unquestionably a meaning in the minds of strangers like themselves.

SOME of the London journals, apparently alarmed lest the easy condition of the London money market should tempt the colonies into projecting ill-considered undertakings and contracting burdensome loans, have been holding up the example of Canada as warning. There is no harm in listening to the lecture, though its warnings may in several respects not be applicable to Australia. Experience is very dear when it is bought, and if a little can be borrowed from a neighbour, it is folly to neglect the advantage. Canada has of late made great strides in advancing. There has been an enormous increase in its population by immigration, and the lands of Upper Canada, which were formerly waste adapted for grain cultivation as any part of the United States, have been rapidly settled. *Cateris paribus*, the greater the number of people to be governed, the less ought to be the cost per head; but in Canada the burden of taxation has increased, and a new tariff, imposing heavier import duties, has just been adopted, in order to supply the deficiencies of the public revenue. This change is owing solely to the large amount annually required to meet the interest and repay the principal of the colonial debt, this debt having been contracted for the purpose of constructing public works which themselves hitherto proved directly reproductive. Most of the revenue—somewhere about nine-tenths, we believe—is derived from the proceeds of import duties. In 1854 the yield from this source amounted to not less than £1,200,000, while the public expenditure was only about £750,000, leaving a clear surplus of at least £450,000. The increase of population, causing an increase in the consumption of dutiable articles, the revenue increased in 1858 to £1,550,000, but when the expenditure had mounted up also to £2,350,000, thus showing, instead of the former handsome surplus, a deficit of not less than £800,000. These heavy obligations have evidently been felt coincidentally with a great fall in the price of the staple produce of the colony, and with the sudden stoppage of the great local expenditure involved in the construction of the railways. Depression of trade, and public and private embarrassment is, therefore, naturally felt. The attractiveness of the colony to emigrants is, for the time, diminished, and a period of pressure is inevitable to be passed through, before the old measure of prosperity is regained. For the moment the colony has overtaken its strength, and a reaction has ensued. The work which it undertook to patronise was a vast undertaking, and which might well have been spread over a larger number of years than it has occupied. But it was looked upon as a necessary evil, and its completion was regarded as essential to its progress. The railway, which is now all but finished, stretches from Portland, on the coast of Maine, right away westward to Detroit and St. Lawrence, at Montreal, alone remains to be finished, in order to make the line continuous across the States to the southward, the line having not been constructed in a flimsy manner,

and solidly and substantially. The wisdom of this will be ultimately established, but it has increased the first pressure of the cost, and added to the public burden during those early years in which the railway does not collect traffic enough to pay for itself.

One explanation of the defective traffic returns of the line is that as colonisation has proceeded, the construction of the line has proceeded still faster. Settlers are clustering along the line, and will continue to do so in greater numbers, but a large portion of it was surveyed through a forest, and much of the lumber, the traffic of which it will ultimately drain, is still uncleared. The anxiety to get quickly from one point to another, to have the whole line opened throughout, has led to the works being pushed on so fast that the contemporary process of colonisation could not keep pace with it. The navies have gone ahead of the settlers, and the cities have been made before half the local traffic, which will ultimately come upon it, has been utilised into existence.

Another cause of the insufficient returns for the outlay is to be found in the fact that the railway is, to a certain extent, a competitive undertaking, and therefore only enjoys the diminished ratio of profit which usually falls to the lot of such undertakings. That portion of the great trunk line which connects Montreal with the harbour of Portland, competes with the Lower St. Lawrence for the carriage to the upper part of the produce brought from the apex portion of the river and the lakes. In winter, it is true, the river is frozen, and there is no way by all its own way; but this is only for part of the year, and while the navigation is free, freights are cheap, and the goods from the way from Montreal to British ports than by rail to Portland and thence by sea. Again, from Montreal to Toronto and on to Hamilton, at the head of lake Ontario, the railway runs along the north shore of the lake, and is, therefore, exposed to the formidable competition of the commodious steamboats and sailing craft which abound, and which, in consequence of the plentiful supply of suitable timber, can be cheaply built. And the whole line from Portland to Detroit (for though parts are under different management it is practically one line) is intended as a principal means of transit to the States that have already constructed in the States. The local traffic of the line will of course be Canadian, but the through traffic, which it has been expressly designed to catch, is that from Michigan, from Chicago, from Iowa, from Wisconsin, and from Minnesota. The shortest route from the north-west States to the sea will be through Canada, and the colonists hope to divert the trade of this district from New York and carry it down to Montreal or Portland. The Erie Canal, and the New York Central railroad, have been almost overburdened with the traffic that has poured down them from the East West, and the Canadians have been looking forward to catch a fair share of this remunerative carrying business. But competitive enterprises proverbially fail to realise the splendid expectations of their promoters. A company may be making high profits in a particular business, but let another company, tempted by these profits, put in for a share of them, and on both sides expenses are immediately found to increase and the returns diminish. It has been so in America with the railways to the West. The Erie Canal, and the New York Central Railroad, which have had to compete on their own soil with the New York and Erie Railroad, have been forced to lower rates to fight with the newly opened Canadian Trunk Line. Underselling and low fares to cut each other out, have therefore been the order of the day, and the receipts to all of them have been ruinously low.

It is obvious that in these respects there is no analogy between Canadian and Australian railroads. The locomotive here will compete with other locomotives on parallel lines, or with steamboats, but with bullock drays and coaches. But it is just possible that we may commit the error of going on too fast. It must not be forgotten that colonisation is the object to be aimed at, and that a railway for which there is little or no traffic may prove as much a burden as a luxury. Every mile of unproductive railway adds to the annual burden on the revenue, and will involve, therefore, increased taxation, or a reduced expenditure on other much needed public improvements. In the natural anxiety to see the great trunk lines speedily completed, there must be an equal effort to develop the permanent resources of the country at a corresponding rate. It will be well to keep the example of Canada in mind, just to take as a salutary caution against excess of enthusiasm.

L. A. W.

SUPREME COURT.—SATURDAY.

ADJOURNED SITTING FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES,
BEFORE MR. JUSTICE DICKINSON AND a jury of four.

SATER V. BOWKILL.

This was an action by the shipowner against another to recover compensation for damages said to have been sustained by a vessel belonging to the plaintiff, by collision with a vessel belonging to the defendant, such collision having been brought about by negligence or want of due care on the part of the management of the defendant's vessel. Also, for damages occasioned to the plaintiff by loss of profit during the time the vessel was under repair to save trouble. The defendant pleaded the general issue—*not guilty*.

Mr. Darvall, Q.C., and Mr. Broadhurst, Q.C., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Willes, Q.C., for the defendant.

The plaintiff's vessel was the *Zone*, and the defendant's vessel the *Speculator*. Both were coming out to sea from Newcastle when the collision occurred. The *Zone*, which had started first, was to windward, and the *Speculator* closed with her on the opposite tack. There was a great deal of conflicting evidence as to the management of the vessels, and as to the precise date and hour of the collision. The accident, each party claimed to say blameworthy upon the other. There were also some discrepancies upon minor points, which need not now be gone into. The repairs of the *Zone*, so far as they went beyond the £700 allowed by the charterparty (£711), but £6 more was spent upon her. The plaintiff's other expenses and losses from surveys, transshipment of cargo, detention, &c., made up another £800. According to the plaintiff, she would but he had offered, he said, to take £160 to save his trouble and litigation. The defendant had offered to pay the £76 spent in repairs, but this also he said was to enable him to sue the *Speculator* for damages. The defendant denied that at first admitted his liability, but defendant denied this.

HIS HONOR told the jury that, if the defendant's vessel had the charge of way and position, the plaintiff would run into the *Zone*; otherwise the plaintiff would be entitled to a verdict, unless the master and crew of the *Zone* had by negligence been so far contributory to their own wrong as that the master and crew of the *Speculator* could not, by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence, have avoided the collision.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages, £1591 6s.

BUSINESS FOR THIS DAY.

JURY COURT.—Special Jurors Twelve.—Russell (chairman),—(see page heard); Dickinson, J.; Russell, J.; Jones, P. O'Connell, Alder, Snowdon v. Wenbury; Houston and another v. McKay; Rosseter and another v. Bennett and another; Rosseter and another v. Mori; Davis v. Beasley. —Baron Carter.—Ellis, Moore, Lewis, Keston; Cubin v. Lyman; Leathes and another v. Morris;

MASTERS v. D'Arcy; see *v.* McWilliams.
MASTER'S OFFICE.—Wentworth *v.* Tompson, to examine witnesses; Wasa *v.* Lee, to settle minutes; and *Ex parte*, to settle report; Re Smith's infants, to settle minute.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

BETTER the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates. In the estate of Isaac Davis, a single meeting: on the motion of Mr. Varnton, until the 10th and proximo.

In the estate of Samuel Barr, a single meeting. A judgment debt was proved, and the meeting adjourned until the third proximo.

In the estate of John Lewis and Burr, a first meeting. Dividends were proved.

SUNDAY.

Richard Rupert Ewen, of the Globe, near Sydney, gentleman, Liabilities £556 7s. 1d. Assets—value of personal property, £93. Outstanding debts, £5 14s. 0½ d. Total, £86 14s. 10½ d. Deficit, £457 12s. 2¾ d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, February 21.—At 10 o'clock, third, half-past 10. William A. Selby, third, 11. John Champion, single, half-past 11. James H. Gannon, third, 12. Henry J. Goldring, second, 1. At *Maitland*: Alfred T. Jones, second, 12.

Tuesday, 22.—Henry Parkes, adjudged certificate, half-past 10. Abraham Jacobs, Henry Marshall (Christopher Richardson), Richard John Lee, Alfred Isaacson, Myer Mosse, Ebenezer Dibbey, Isaac Moses, John Kaleski, William Henry Foley, John Melly, John Fuller, certificates, 12. At *Maitland*: Thomas Marchant, second, 11.

Wednesday, 23.—Edward Johnson, second, 11. Henry Parkes, adjudged certificate, 12. Robert Bragg, single, half-past 12. James H. Stivers, second, half-past 1. At *Maitland*: Christopher Roberts, second, 11.

Thursday, 24.—John Phillips, second, half-past 10. Henry Parkes, adjudged certificate, 11. John Garsell, postponed third, 11.

Friday, 25.—Henry White, single, 1. Joseph Dhani, second, 12. Martin and Schroder, second, 12.

Saturday, 26.—Charles Gee, adjudged single, half-past 10.

Monday, 28.—Edward Johnson, single, 11. John Lewis, adjudged special examination, 2. At *Maitland*: John Claude, third, 11.

Tuesday, March 1.—Thomas and Michael Lawless, adjudged certificate, half-past 10. Edward Goodwood, second, 12. James H. Stivers, second, 1. Campbell, John Melly, certificates, 12.

Wednesday, 2.—Frederic King, first, half-past 10. William Houston, first, 11. Daniel Phillips, second, half-past 10. Isaac Davis, adjudged single, half-past 12. Mary Ann and Schroder, second, half-past 12. John B. Crego, adjudged single, half-past 1. At *Bathurst*: Henry Thelwell, third, 11.

Thursday, 3.—Joseph Walker, adjudged single, 11. Samuel Barr, postponed third, 12. Alexander B. Grant, adjourned examination, 12.

Friday, 4.—Louis Tartarin, third, half-past 2.

Monday, 7.—Marty and Schroder, second, 11.

Tuesday, 8.—John Phillips, second, 12. Mark Foster, third, 2. At *Maitland*: William Houston, second, 11.

Tuesday, 8.—Joseph Robinson, adjourned single, 11. William Burns, second, 12. John Lovell, Thomas Jackson, William Abraham, David William Jamison, certificates, 12.

Wednesday, 9.—Frederic King, second, half-past 10. John Phillips, second, 12. George Orford, third, half-past 12. Andrew Farrell, second, 12.

Thursday, 10.—Nicolodem Dunn, third, half-past 10. Isaac Thomas, third, 11. John Rowley, senior, third, half-past 1. Patrick Sullivan, single, 12.

Friday, 11.—Samuel Barr, adjourned single, 11.

Monday, 14.—Richard R. Ewen, single 11. John Brown, single, 12.

Tuesday, 15.—John Carpenter, Archibald McNab, Abraham Levi, John Crowleying, David William Jamison, certificates, 12.

Wednesday, 16.—George W. Brown, third, 11. Jasper Brown, third, 12.

Friday, 18.—Duncan and Moore third, half-past 2.

Tuesday, 22.—John Anderson, John Ford, William Knight, James Richards, certificates, 12.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BETWEEN MR. ELLIS, Mr. A. FAIRER, Mr. J. F. EGAN,

Five drunks were fined 10s. each, in default of payment to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Fred Gallagher was found guilty of having, in a public house, sold beer without licence, and was sentenced by pay 20s. or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours; and Mary Macdonald, for a similar offence was sentenced to pay 40s. or to be imprisoned one month.

Three women, disorderly characters, were brought before the Court, having no fixed abode, nor any lawful means of subsistence, having been found loitering about the streets, having their faces painted up, and morning. One was sentenced to be imprisoned one month, and the others two months, with hard labour.

William Nugent was brought before the Bench (prisoner) under an order for clothes (Cock); charged by Mary, his wife, with living, in November last, unlawfully deserted his family (complainant and four children, the two elder children being able to contribute to their support) and refusing and neglecting to afford them any assistance. He urged inability, on account of want of employment; to which complainant responded that he lost a good situation of 60s. a week, through drunkenness. To pay 15s. a week for six months.

William Nugent (a man well known to the police, and having, on the 11th instant, been discharged from a sentence of five years' hard labour, and six months imprisonment, for obtaining false pretences) summarily convicted of having, last evening, stolen three packing cases, valued at 40s., property of Messrs. Hurford, musician.

James Cameron, on order, for a bank account, and was imprisoned with hard labour four calendar months.

William Gibson, apprehended by inspector Harrison, at the billiard-room of the Metropolitan Hotel, who had obtained from George Elworthy, of George-street, tailor, goods to the value of £11 ss. 6d. George Elworthy deposed that about the middle of January, 1870, he sent a parcel of clothing to the prisoner, and the garments being ready for delivery, he sent a message to prisoner, at the Metropolitan, to that effect, soon after which prisoner called upon him and stated that he had come here to have received funds from his brother at Melbourne. He said he wanted to go home, however, he wanted the goods, he hoped that he (witness) would not refuse them, and no doubt the money would be all right by the next steamer; he (witness) inquired if he had with a bank account, to which he could draw; he said that he had, and drew a cheque upon the Bank of Victoria, Melbourne; in the course of business this cheque was paid into the Bank of New South Wales for collection—was transmitted to Melbourne, and returned with an intimation of "no account;" prisoner was applied to, and produced a letter, purporting to be from his brother, stating that he had been arrested at Melbourne, and professing to account for the non-transmission of funds; afterwards made repeated applications for payment, and was met with like replies. On the 24th inst., he came back again, and pleaded guilty for his apprehension in obtaining goods by false pretences. Prisoner offered no defence. Committed for trial.

THE BOSTON.—Monday, 21. Captain McLean, Mr. J. P. Egan, Mr. Rowley, Mr. Alexander; Tuesday, 22, Mr. Eldon, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Kettle, Mr. Armistead; Wednesday, 23, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Egan, Mr. Adair. Thursday, 24, Mr. Egan, Mr. Egan, Mr. F. Wilson, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Prince; Friday, 25, Mr. R. Hill, Mr. Peden, Mr. Burnell, Mr. Macnamara; Saturday, 26, Major Lockyer and Mr. Stuart.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BETWEEN the Water Police Magistrate.

John McWhorter, alias John Hurford, seaman, who pleaded guilty on a charge of having been drunk and disorderly on board the ship Howard Castle, were fined 40s. each; in default to be imprisoned for forty days.

William West (a respectable and intelligent looking young man), and Edward Thompson were brought up under the Vagrant Act, they having been found sleeping in Mr. Ralph's yard, on the 24th inst. First-sentenced prisoners, because of work and inability to obtain it. This being their first offence, they were admonished and discharged.

George Capetown, charged with stealing a pair of boots, belonging to the wife of James McAuley, shoemaker, George-street, was remanded until Monday.

THE BOSTON.—The following magistrates have been requested to attend for official duties at this Court in the course of the ensuing week:—Monday, February

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THE FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT OF

(From the Economist, December 11.)

ONE of the most serious dangers to which young States are exposed, and especially those which boast of democratic institutions, is the facility of creating public debt. The art of meeting public expenditure by means of borrowing is comparatively recent. It was only in 1893 that the practice was first introduced into England, by a loan from the Bank of England of £2,000,000. Nothing can be more seductive to the Governments of young countries than the opportunities which the London "money market" now offers for raising or recruiting their "ways and means." It helps them over enormous and multifarious difficulties, as well for their own objects as for those of the public. Taxation is always odious, unpopular, local "jobs," or even public "jobs," in which influential classes are interested, are always popular. They can be so managed as not to pinch the moment. By the modern approved method of public borrowing, both these objects are attained. The "jobs" are easily perpetrated; increased taxation is not at the moment necessary. The popularity consequent upon the one is immediate and certain; the unpopularity of the ultimate cost is at least deferred, and perhaps falls upon other shoulders. And it is exactly in proportion as institutions are "popular," and as Executive Governments owe their existence to the goodwill of the masses of the people, that the danger of "financial pandering" is found to exist. We would not let it be understood that on this account we desire to argue against popular government or free institutions. No system is perfect, and our chief point of view is that the point of view in one which otherwise confers incalculable benefits upon a nation, in order that they may be avoided.

England is engaged in the honourable task of planning free institutions, after the model of her own, all over the world. It has been a happy conception and a wise policy that has enabled the English Government of late years to withdraw the tutelage of Downing Street from the colonies one after another, as they became fitted to exercise self-government under free representative institutions. It was the only humane and statesman-like solution to the problem of the colonies, which presented itself in regard to the future of our colonial empire. But the experiment, though in the main eminently successful, has not been without its dangers and difficulties. The work of representative institutions, our colonies have had difficulty in coping with wholly unknown at home. In England, our free institutions, our representative legislature, and our government by a responsible ministry, have been the growth of long time, and the result of long struggles. Whenever an advantage was gained, there were always ready, not only the individuals, but an entire class, prepared to use it for the public good. With our popular rights there arose, side by side, a governing class, which, by the confidence of the public—a class which had leisure, independence, ambition, and the necessary knowledge to turn them to practical good; and they, in their turn, had an old settled policy, accustomed to local self-government, to support them by a well-organized public opinion. It is no disparagement to the colonies, nor to the experiment which is being made, that they are not thus equipped. But the population is necessarily more fluctuating, that there is no class of leisure, of wealth, of long-settled public influence to form either Cabinets or Legislatures—that those who are called upon to govern are necessarily new to the duties of government, and that the constituencies which they represent, if only from their fluctuating character, are somewhat wayward, uncertain, and too prone to value a present advantage, even at the certainty of a future loss. These are the necessary drawbacks to a system, which, while invaluable. When constitutional Government is given to a colony, it should be given freely and without grudging, however certain it may be to some abuses. But the abuses which may be done by a Governor on the spot, and by the Colonial Minister at home, without undue interference with the action of free institutions, but by timely advice and warning, gently, but not entirely to prevent, some of the greatest practical mischiefs, from the causes to which we have referred.

Of all the young colonies where free responsible representative government has been introduced, none seemed so much to have succeeded as Canada. The Canadians had many advantages. No doubt there was a drawback in the fact that the two great divisions of the colony were inhabited by different races, speaking different languages. But the English and French were sufficiently numerous to account for the rapid strides by which this colony is rushing into financial embarrassment, and as a consequence, into financial difficulties. Canada has not only the revenue of Canada was not only enough for all purposes, but there existed a considerable surplus. It was as late as March, 1894, that the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade issued a report of which the following is an extract:

The important subject of the tariff duties has not failed to excite the attention of the Council. The duties on raw materials, which is mostly derived from the United States, have been reduced from 1884 to 1894, from 10 to 5 per cent, and the duties on manufactured goods, which is mostly derived from England, from 10 to 5 per cent. The result has been a considerable reduction in the tariff duties, and the Council has no doubt that this reduction will be a great benefit to the colony. The Council has also noted that the duties on raw materials, which is mostly derived from the United States, have been reduced from 1884 to 1894, from 10 to 5 per cent, and the duties on manufactured goods, which is mostly derived from England, from 10 to 5 per cent. The result has been a considerable reduction in the tariff duties, and the Council has no doubt that this reduction will be a great benefit to the colony.

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How has this enormous increase of expenditure come about? It is said that, with a surplus revenue of £1,150,000 in 1884, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 1885, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 1886, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 1887, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 1888, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 1889, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 1890, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 1891, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 1892, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 1893, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 1894, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 1895, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 1896, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 1897, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 1898, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 1899, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 1900, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 1901, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 1902, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 1903, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 1904, the expenditure was £1,150,000. 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In 2073, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2074, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2075, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2076, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2077, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2078, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2079, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2080, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2081, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2082, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2083, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2084, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2085, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2086, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2087, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2088, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2089, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2090, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2091, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2092, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2093, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2094, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2095, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2096, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2097, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2098, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2099, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2100, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2101, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2102, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2103, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2104, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2105, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2106, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2107, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2108, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2109, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2110, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2111, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2112, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2113, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2114, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2115, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2116, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2117, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2118, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2119, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2120, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2121, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2122, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2123, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2124, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2125, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2126, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2127, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2128, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2129, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2130, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2131, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2132, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2133, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2134, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2135, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2136, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2137, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2138, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2139, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2140, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2141, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2142, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2143, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2144, the expenditure was £1,150,000. 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In 2169, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2170, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2171, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2172, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2173, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2174, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2175, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2176, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2177, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2178, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2179, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2180, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2181, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2182, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2183, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2184, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2185, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2186, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2187, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2188, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2189, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2190, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2191, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2192, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2193, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2194, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2195, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2196, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2197, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2198, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2199, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2200, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2201, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2202, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2203, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2204, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2205, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2206, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2207, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2208, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2209, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2210, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2211, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2212, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2213, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2214, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2215, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2216, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2217, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2218, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2219, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2220, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2221, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2222, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2223, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2224, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2225, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2226, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2227, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2228, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2229, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2230, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2231, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2232, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2233, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2234, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2235, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2236, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2237, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2238, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2239, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2240, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2241, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2242, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2243, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2244, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2245, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2246, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2247, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2248, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2249, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2250, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2251, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2252, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2253, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2254, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2255, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2256, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2257, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2258, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2259, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2260, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2261, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2262, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2263, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2264, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2265, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2266, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2267, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2268, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2269, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2270, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2271, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2272, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2273, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2274, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2275, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2276, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2277, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2278, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2279, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2280, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2281, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2282, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2283, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2284, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2285, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2286, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2287, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2288, the expenditure was £1,150,000. 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In 2361, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2362, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2363, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2364, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2365, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2366, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2367, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2368, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2369, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2370, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2371, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2372, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2373, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2374, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2375, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2376, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2377, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2378, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2379, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2380, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2381, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2382, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2383, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2384, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2385, the expenditure was £1,150,000. In 2386, the expenditure was £1,150,000